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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ADJUTANT
GENERAL
MONTANA



TO THE
GOVERNOR OF MONTANA
HONORABLE FORREST H. ANDERSON

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1971

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
STATE OF MONTANA
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
HELENA, MONTANA
59601

1 October 1971

The Honorable Forrest H. Anderson
Governor
State of Montana
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Governor Anderson:

In accordance with the requirements of Section 77-120 R.C.M. 1947, there is herewith transmitted to you the report of the Office of the Adjutant General covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1971.

There were no major organizational changes in our National Guard Units during the year. Unit strengths remained close to that authorized for pay purposes and emphasis was placed on reenlisting Guardsmen with over six years service and on recruiting personnel with previous active duty experience.

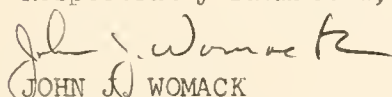
Major accomplishments during the year included:

- Improved status of training.
- Improved training facilities.
- Increased readiness for emergencies.
- Implemented a Technician Review Board.

Recommendations to facilitate the achievement of goals include:

- Increase funds for maintenance of armory and training facilities.
- Provide funds for minor capitol improvement projects for facilities.
- Provide matching funds for armory construction at Missoula, Kalispell and Billings.
- Employ Budget and Accounting Officer.
- Provide outdoor week-end training sites.
- Establish salary standards for employees and necessary funding.
- Enact legislation to clearly provide disability and death benefits for Guardsmen injured or killed on state duty.

Respectfully submitted,


JOHN D. WOMACK

MG, MT NG
The Adjutant General



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PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND OFFICERS

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Major General John J. Womack	The Adjutant General for Montana
Brigadier General Mayhew Y. Foster	Assistant Adjutant General for Army National Guard
Brigadier General William H. Clarke	Assistant Adjutant General for Air National Guard
Brigadier General Rodger D. Young	Chief of Staff Air National Guard
Colonel Harry W. Thode	Chief of Staff Army National Guard

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

State Armory Building
1100 No. Main Street
Helena, Montana 59601

LEGAL REFERENCES

The statutes relating to the operations of the Office of the Adjutant General are contained in Title 77, Soldiers, Sailors and Military Affairs, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947.

Operating policies necessary to the administration of the National Guard are contained in Office of the Adjutant General Regulations. Actions affecting the organization of units and the announcement of awards are published in General Orders. Actions which relate to individuals are announced in Special Orders.

The State Constitution provides for the establishment of a militia and provides that the Governor may use the militia to "aid in the execution of laws, to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion" under Section 6, Article VII. Composition, organization, regulation and appropriation matters are provided for in Article XIV of the Constitution.

PRINCIPAL GOALS

The Office of the Adjutant General exists to provide trained and equipped National Guard units for state emergency duty in the protection of life and property, preservation of the peace and maintenance of order and public safety. It also provides trained and equipped units to supplement the active Army and Air Force in times of national emergency. It accomplishes these goals by recruiting, training and supervising the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard of Montana.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS SUMMARIZED

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>
1.	Improved status of training	National Guard
2.	Improved training facilities	National Guard
3.	Increased readiness for emergencies	National Guard
4.	Implemented a Technician Review Board	National Guard

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT DESCRIBED

1. Improved status of training

Air National Guard

Deployed entire unit to another base for annual training for the first time in ten years, resulting in valuable training in all phases of logistics and movement and setting up in entirely different environmental conditions.

Rated in top 10% nationally in accomplishment of annual flying requirements by fighter units.

Army National Guard

Successfully conducted annual training tests of units.

An element of Co C, 19th Special Forces Group conducted specialized jungle training in Panama.

Graduated sufficient numbers of students from Montana Military Academy to fill most second lieutenant vacancies.

Conducted non-commissioned officer's school to increase leadership and instructional ability of students.

Graduated a greater number of officers from U. S. Army Command and General Staff College than in any previous year.

Received more modern helicopters and increased numbers of pilots, many of whom had Viet Nam service and combat experience.

2. Improved training facilities

Completed new armory at Fort Harrison for occupancy of 3669th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company.

Increased size of fenced security compounds at most unit locations.

Black topped vehicle parking area for Air National Guard at Great Falls.

Initiated planning, employed architect-engineer and began preparation of preliminary plans and specifications for hangar addition and armory facility for Troop N, 163d Armored Cavalry at City-County Airport at Helena.

3. Increased readiness for emergencies.

The Air National Guard received a satisfactory rating as a result of a combined Operational Readiness Inspection/Annual General Inspection conducted by a team of 33 officers and airmen from Headquarters, Aerospace Defense Command.

The Air National Guard continued to support ADC alert program by providing operationally ready pilots and aircraft on a 24-hour basis to assist in the nations air defense.

The Army National Guard participated in a three-day, 24-hour a day Civil Defense exercise involving military and Civil Defense personnel in the western part of the United States.

An agreement was entered into with the U. S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the State Forester for the use of helicopters during forest fire emergencies.

4. A technician review board was appointed and, in accordance with federal civil service regulations, reviews applications for employment as technicians. A roster of names, in priority, is then furnished the applicable supervisor for his selection. The board also determines which of the authorized positions are to be filled within man-year and dollar restrictions.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARIZED

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>
1.	Increase funds available for maintenance of buildings and facilities.	National Guard
2.	Provide funds for minor capitol improvement projects.	National Guard
3.	Provide funding for new armory facility at Missoula and for enlarging armories at Kalispell and Billings.	National Guard
4.	Provide funding to employ a Budget and Accounting Officer required to meet increased accounting requirements established by state.	National Guard
5.	Provide support for obtaining outdoor week-end training sites for Army National Guard.	National Guard
6.	Establish salary standards for employees and necessary funding.	National Guard
7.	Provide for disability payments and death benefits for Guardsmen injured or killed while on State Duty.	National Guard

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS DESCRIBED

1. Increase funds for repair and maintenance of facilities.

If major repairs to state-owned armories and other facilities are to be averted, our repair and maintenance program must be increased.

Montana Army National Guard facilities represent a state and federal inventory approximating ten million dollars in land and buildings throughout the state. Of this amount, the State of Montana has sole ownership of facilities totaling approximately seven million dollars, to include armories, maintenance buildings, and land. Upon accepting title to these facilities, the State of Montana incurs the responsibility to see that they are properly maintained and that the security is adequate.

During the past fifteen years, the state has spent less than one-half of one percent of total building inventory for building maintenance and capitol improvements, a minimum amount to program in attempting to maintain these buildings. The advancing age of some of these facilities makes costly repairs inevitable, particularly repair or replacement of roofs.

Presently, there are only two maintenance personnel employed by this department who travel the State of Montana performing such duties as replace-

ment and repair of roofs, roofsealing, interior and exterior painting, caulking, and numerous other minor repair and improvement projects. This program has been quite successful, although the majority of the projects are of an emergency or high priority nature. With the hiring of additional personnel, regular, scheduled maintenance can be programmed and performed on an annual rotating schedule.

Additional requirements include the hiring of two more maintenance personnel. Salaries, benefits and travel would total about \$18,000 per year. Additional maintenance supplies are estimated at \$8,000 per year. Increased contractual maintenance (plumbing, electrical, heating) is estimated at \$5,000 per year. Total budget increase required is \$31,000 per year.

2. Funds for capitol improvement projects.

There are several minor capitol improvement projects that are yet necessary at a number of armories before they can qualify as complete facilities. In order of priority, these include, concrete work, asphalt pavement, and landscaping. Estimates are as follows:

Concrete wash/maintenance pads	- 15 armories - each	\$ 300.00
Asphalt access and parking	- 17 armories - each	\$1,900.00
Landscaping - ornamental trees and shrubbery	- 17 armories - each	\$ 250.00

The total requirement is \$41,050.00

3. New armory facility at Missoula and enlarging armories at Billings and Kalispell.

A new armory facility is required at Missoula to replace obsolete buildings at Fort Missoula which are now being used. Estimated cost is \$360,000 of which 75% would be funded by the federal government. State participation would be \$90,000.

Armories at Billings and Kalispell require expansion to meet increased size of units and changed missions. Again 75% of the cost would be funded by the federal government. State cost would be \$15,000.

4. Employ Budget and Accounting Officer.

Increased and more detailed accounting requirements have been imposed on this office during the past year by the several state management agencies. To meet this increased workload a qualified Budget and Accounting Officer is required. Indications are that accounting requirements will increase in the coming years. Provisions must be made for additional funding at agency level to handle the additional workload. Estimated cost per year to include salary, benefits and supplies is \$12,000.

5. Outdoor week-end training sites.

The Army National Guard requires outdoor week-end training sites

of such size that a tank unit can conduct tactical training. Purchase of these sites is considered prohibitive (over \$1,200,000). Other possibilities include - leasing or use of state lands. Leasing costs are estimated at \$45,000 per year. State lands are usually leased for ranching purposes but could be made available to the National Guard for about 4 week-ends per year without appreciable reduction in lease income.

6. Salary standards for state employees.

The majority of employees of the National Guard are federally paid civil service technicians. State employees working alongside the federal employees generally receive a lesser salary and fewer benefits. Previously adopted wage schedules and job classification standards were abandoned when appropriations were reduced. Consequently the disparity between our state and federal employees becomes greater with the passing of time.

7. Disability and death benefits for Guardsmen injured or killed while on State Active Duty.

Chapter 77, Revised Codes of Montana, contains some provision for injury or death benefits for Guardsmen. It leaves much to interpretation and should be more specific. Some type of insurance coverage should be furnished to provide, at least temporarily, for dependents.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

PROGRAM BUDGETING

GOAL

The Office of the Adjutant General exists to provide trained and equipped National Guard units for state emergency duty in the protection of life and property, preservation of the peace and maintenance of order and public safety. It also provides trained and equipped units to supplement the active Army and Air Force in times of national emergency. It accomplishes these goals by recruiting, training and supervising the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard of Montana.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the department is to provide an organization consisting of an Army National Guard and an Air National Guard with the highest state of readiness for emergencies that it is possible to attain within time and dollar limitations. This contemplates the training of approximately 3,400 troops through the use of week end training assemblies, service schools and active duty training. The number of personnel in units and the number and type of units is expected to remain at near the current level. Emphasis is being placed on enlisting veterans who have completed a tour of active duty in order to take advantage of their knowledge and increase the readiness level of our units.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Improved status of training for deploying the Air National Guard to an unfamiliar training site, successfully conducted training tests for Army National Guard Units, conducted Special Forces Training in Panama, conducted officer candidate and non-commissioned officer schools and modernized the Army aviation operation.

Improved training facilities with a new armory at Fort Harrison, enlarged security fences at armories, and blacktopped Air National Guard parking area.

Increased readiness for emergencies by improving training, participating in command post exercises, entering into agreements with state and federal agencies for use of helicopters for forest fire suppression.

Inaugurated a technician review board to improve screening and hiring of federally paid civil service technicians.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FISCAL YEAR

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Cost	\$440,497	\$462,579	\$486,494
Performance:			
Guardsmen receiving training			
Army	2,604	2,617	2,628
Air	746	798	771
Military occupational specialty tests			
Administered	725	641	1,164
Personnel actions accomplished			
(Enlistments and Discharges)	1,397	1,528	1,081
Service school training completed			
Officers	81	78	80
Enlisted Men	33	8	44
Montana Military Academy			
Cadets graduated	29	17	12
Non-commissioned officers graduated	0	36	27
Aircraft hours flown			
Army National Guard	4,761	4,802	5,199
Air National Guard	5,162	5,968	5,956
Supply transactions processed			
Army National Guard	87,601	92,430	99,369
Air National Guard	71,636	78,645	92,445

PROGRAM COST SUMMARY

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR COSTS</u>		
	1970-71	1969-70	Increase (Decrease)
National Guard	<u>\$486,494</u>	<u>\$462,579</u>	<u>\$23,915</u>

PROGRAM COST DETAIL

<u>PROGRAM</u>	1970-71FY <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PERSONAL SERVICES</u>	<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>
National Guard	<u>\$486,494</u>	<u>\$167,051</u>	<u>\$317,708</u>	<u>\$1,735</u>

SOURCE OF FUNDING

General Fund	\$359,418
Federal and Private Revenue Fund	<u>127,076</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$486,494</u>

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

ALLOCATION:

		Authorized		Actual 30 June 71	
		OFF&WO	EM	OFF&WO	EM
State Hq & Hq Det	Helena	44	36	44	35
Hq, 163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop	Bozeman	36	138	34	138
Troop N (Air)	Helena	47	136	39	109
Hq, 1st Sqdn					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Billings	22	155	21	155
Spt Plt & AVLB Sec	Harlowton	3	62	3	60
Troop A (-)	Glendive	3	77	3	77
2/3 Armd Cav Plt/A	Sidney	2	76	2	70
Troop B (-)	Lewistown	3	77	3	76
2/3 Armd Cav Plt/B	Livingston	2	76	2	74
Troop C (-)	Glasgow	3	77	3	79
2/3 Armd Cav Plt/C	Malta	2	76	2	77
Company D	Miles City	5	88	3	88
How Btry (-)	Plentywood	5	49	3	48
FB Hq & 6 How Secs	Culbertson	2	66	3	68
Hq, 2d Sqdn					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Kalispell	22	155	16	157
Spt Plt & AVLB Sec	Whitefish	3	62	3	68
Troop E (-)	Chinook	3	77	3	78
2/3 Armd Cav Plt/E	Havre	2	76	2	77
Troop F (-)	Butte	3	77	3	75
2/3 Armd Cav Plt/F	Dillon	2	76	2	77
Troop G (-)	Missoula	3	77	3	79
2/3 Armd Cav Plt/G	Hamilton	2	76	2	71
Company H	Anaconda	5	88	4	88
How Btry	Missoula	7	115	5	124
TOTAL 163D ARMORED CAV		187	2032	164	2013
Co C, 19th SFG (Abn)					
Co C (-)	Missoula	27	102	22	99
Det B2	Deer Lodge	12	42	12	31
Det B3	Kalispell	12	42	5	44
TOTAL CO C 19TH SFG		51	186	39	174
3669th Hvy Eq Maint Co	Helena	15	115	12	118
103d PI Det (Fld Svc)	Helena	2	3	2	3
46th Army Band	Bozeman	1	28	1	23
TOTALS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		300	2400	262	2366

MILITARY PERSONNEL:

All non-prior service personnel enlisted in the Montana Army National Guard are required to perform an initial period of active duty for training. The period must be of at least four months duration. During FY 1971 the quotas for some Military Occupational Specialities, notably Armor Crewman and Armor Intelligence Specialists (Scouts), were in short supply until May and June 1971 when the reduced draft calls made ordering these people to active duty possible. A total of 349 individuals were ordered to active duty for training during FY 1971.

The personnel reporting system implemented by the National Guard Bureau has continued to be hampered by difficulties within the system. However, as the fiscal year ended positive steps were proposed to make the system more responsive and accurate. Steps were being taken to eliminate the number of "fatal" errors in the system. A fatal error is one that caused the file to be rejected by the computer, therefore making accurate personnel accounting impossible. As a result strength reporting has had to be made by an alternate reporting system. The system at state level has been a valuable management tool and has been responsive to demands placed upon it.

The number of personnel actions affecting the strength of the Montana ARNG decreased somewhat from the previous years high of 1,528 to 1,081. This represented 546 gains and 535 losses. The decrease is attributed to a smaller number of individuals being discharged at the expiration of their term of service. Therefore, less vacancies were available for enlistments. Projections into the next fiscal year indicate that an excessively high number of individuals will be discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. This coupled with the reduced and anticipated "zero" draft will make maintenance of the strength of the Montana Army National Guard a much more difficult job.

SPECIAL ACTIVE DUTY TOURS:

Lieutenant Colonel James F. Barfknecht, the State Maintenance Officer, was on active duty in the National Guard Bureau from 25 October to 25 November 1970. Colonel Barfknecht served as a member of the Organizational Maintenance Staffing Criteria Committee.

Major James Maness served in the Personnel and Public Affairs Departments of the National Guard Bureau from 2 January to 8 March 1971. Major Maness was working with both personnel and public affairs people on the "Try One" program. The "Try One" program is a recruiting effort aimed at prior service personnel to enlist them in the National Guard for one year.

Chief Warrant Officer Richard E. Williams was on active duty at the end of the fiscal year in the Officer Personnel Branch, National Guard Bureau. CW4 Williams was producing lists of officers in the zone for mandatory consideration for promotion to the grades of Major and Lieutenant Colonel.

ENLISTED EVALUATION TESTING.

The results of evaluation testing of Montana Army National Guard enlisted personnel are shown below. The results show an increase in both the number who attained a score of 70 and verified their duty Military Occupational Speciality and those who attained a score of 110 or higher and are considered promotion qualified.

TEST PERIOD	NUMBER TESTED	NUMBER PASSED	PROMOTION QUALIFIED
May 1970	517	475	180
August 1970	275	246	89
November 1970	229	216	100
February 1971	143	132	67
TOTALS*	1164	1069	436

*May 1970 results included, May 1971 results not yet received.

	FY 71	FY 70
Percentage passing	91.8	83.2
Percentage promotion qualified	40.8	20.3

TECHNICIAN PROGRAM:

Full time employees are provided under the Technician Program to assist and support the Adjutant General and commanders in administration, supply, maintenance, and training management. These people are Civil Service employees supported wholly by federal funds. A condition of employment for most technicians is membership in the National Guard.

Administrative/Supply Personnel are authorized at each unit or split unit location. Seven Organizational Maintenance Shops throughout the state provide direct maintenance support to field organizations. The Annual Training Equipment Pool maintains and stores items of equipment required for week-end assemblies and the fifteen-day annual training period. Back-up maintenance, evacuation and maintenance inspections are provided by the Combined Support Maintenance Shop for all items of equipment except aircraft. The Army Aviation Support Facility controls and maintains the various aircraft authorized the state. Technician support is authorized each maintenance activity based on numbers and types of equipment to be maintained. The United States Property and Fiscal Officer is accountable for all federal property furnished the National Guard as well as maintaining fiscal accounting on all federal funds. Qualified technicians are provided to assist him in discharging these duties. There are also full time federal employees directly under the Adjutant General to assist in operation of his office.

A major problem developed early in FY 1971 when support for the Technician Program was reduced. Fiscal support was provided for only

169 man-years while our beginning strength was 178. Stringent controls were imposed on use of annual leave for attendance at military schools and replacement of technicians lost through normal attrition. The man-years were increased to 174 in November 1970 which assisted in our managing to stay within the funding allocation without resorting to a reduction in force.

Activity employment levels at the end of FY 1971 were as follows:

ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS
Units	47
Flight Activity	3
United States Property and Fiscal Officer	36
Organizational Maintenance Shops	30
State Maintenance Officer	3
Combined Support Maintenance Shop	26
Annual Training Equipment Pool	5
Army Aviation Support Facility	14
Office of the Adjutant General	9
Military Support to Civil Authorities	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	175

The average monthly paid employment level for FY 1971 was 173.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS:

Trophies and Awards are presented each year to units and individuals for outstanding achievements during the past year. These are in some cases named for and in honor of persons who have been associated with the active military and National Guard programs at state and federal level. Presentations are made at appropriate ceremonies during Unit Training Assemblies, Annual Training and the Montana Military Academy graduation exercises.

UNIT AWARDS:

The Eisenhower Trophy - Presented annually to the outstanding National Guard Unit in each state. This is a revolving trophy. A replica is retained by winning units.

1970 - Troop C, 1st Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry - Glasgow-Malta

The Disabled American Veterans Cup - Presented annually by the DAV Organization of Helena to the unit receiving the highest overall rating for performance during the annual training period. This is a revolving trophy.

1970 - 3669th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company - Helena

Efficiency in Maintenance - A certificate awarded annually by the Chief, National Guard Bureau to the Army National Guard Unit in each state which attains the highest degree of equipment maintenance during the past year as evidenced by official inspection reports.

1971 - Co H, 2d Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry - Anaconda

The C. R. Trinder Trophy - Donated by maintenance technicians in the Helena area to honor the late Colonel Claude R. Trinder. A revolving trophy presented annually to the unit showing the greatest improvement in maintenance during the past year over the year previous as determined from reports of inspections.

1971 - Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 2d Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry - Kalispell-Whitefish

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS:

Erickson Trophy - Named in honor of a former Chief of the National Guard Bureau, this trophy is presented each year to the distinguished graduate from each State's Officer Candidate School. The original is retained at the National Guard Association Memorial Building in Washington, D.C. with a suitably engraved replica going to the winners.

1970 - 2LT Donald A. LaBar - Great Falls

AUSA Leadership Award - The Association of the United States Army Leadership Award is presented each year to the graduating Officer Candidate School Cadet who demonstrated the highest standards of leadership during the course. This is an engraved plaque retained by the individual.

1970 - 2LT Richard T. Sauerbier - Kalispell

Academic Achievement Award - A plaque awarded by the Adjutant General, State of Montana to the cadet from the Officer Candidate School who makes the highest rating in academic subjects within his graduating class.

1970 - 2LT Douglas B. Fullerton - Hamilton

A. J. Christensen Trophy - This trophy was established by Class #12 of the Officer Candidate School to honor Colonel Arvild J. Christensen, first commandant of the Montana Military Academy. It is awarded annually to the outstanding graduating cadet as selected by his fellow cadets. This trophy is retained at the Academy. An engraved plaque is retained by the winner.

1970 - 2LT George P. Christensen - Helena

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

The Montana Army National Guard performs a dual mission. Units and individuals are trained in their federal mission to support the National Defense plans as well as for the Mission of Military Support to Civil Authority. This latter mission includes tasks assigned within the state in an emergency declared by the Governor.

In order to prepare for these missions, units schedule 48 assemblies, each of four hours duration. In addition, units perform fifteen days of Annual Training at a State or Federal installation.

The training for the units is directed by Department of the Army and further implemented by Continental Army Command and Sixth United States Army. It is supervised by this and subordinate headquarters. Supervision by superior headquarters is accomplished by training evaluations, Annual General Inspections, liaison visits, and readiness reports. This data provides the Army Commanders with information which is used to evaluate our operational readiness capability.

ARMORY TRAINING ASSEMBLIES:

Armory training assemblies are of four hours duration as a minimum and are generally scheduled as multiple training assemblies during which at least sixteen hours are available for training on a week end. The unit commander has 192 hours available for training during the armory training year.

Units generally schedule eleven multiple training assemblies and reserve four assemblies for inspections, Armed Forces Day, participation in local patriotic activities and for testing mobilization plans.

Most Army aviators are authorized 24 additional assemblies to attain and maintain flight proficiency. This is necessary due to the complexity of the aircraft and the ratio of pilots to aircraft. The ratio of accidents to hours flown has been substantially reduced. This has resulted from effective supervision and from following the program of flight standardization.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS:

During this fiscal year, three officers and one warrant officer received flight training to qualify them as helicopter pilots.

Also, service schools were utilized to train the following numbers of individuals in their basic branch or specialist trainings:

Army Service Schools		Army Area Schools	
Officers	70	Officers	10
Enlisted Men	35	Enlisted Men	9

Army service schools also provide non-resident instruction in courses which parallel the resident courses. Many individuals who cannot

take time away from their employment to attend resident courses qualify themselves through this method of instruction.

ANNUAL TRAINING:

Units of the Montana Army National Guard trained at various times and places to complete their fifteen-day annual training requirement.

The Military Support to Civil Authority and Plans Section wrote and conducted exercises for counties throughout the state in operation of emergency operation centers and action to be taken during a natural disaster.

The majority of State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment operated the post activities at Gowen Field, Idaho. They provided command and control for National Guard and Army Reserve Units training during the period 11 - 26 June 1971.

The 163d Armored Cavalry trained at Gowen Field, Idaho, during this same period. Their training consisted of Army Training Tests for six Armored Cavalry platoons, two tank platoons, and one howitzer battery. Also included in the training were familiarization and qualification firing with all crew served weapons to include the 90mm tank gun, the 155mm howitzer, 4.2" mortar and machine guns. The training area available consisted of 256 square miles of terrain suitable for firing and maneuvering. Tactical training was also scheduled and conducted by units not being tested. The overall plan requires that each year, one squadron complete the necessary firing, one squadron conducts tactical training at platoon and troop level (not tested), and one squadron will be tested at troop/battery level each year.

The Army Training Tests were written and conducted by the 75th Maneuver Area Command, USAR, Houston, Texas.

The 46th Army Band trained at Gowen Field also. Their training consisted of tactical training and firing as well as the training they received as musicians. They provided musical programs for the enjoyment of the troops also.

3669th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company of Helena performed Annual Training at Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah during the period 5 - 19 June 1971. Members of the unit were trained in their military occupational specialty by working under supervision of key personnel at the depot, learning maintenance techniques used in major overhaul and rebuild of various types military vehicles and weapons.

Company C, 19th Special Forces Group (Abn) 1st Special Forces, from Missoula, Deer Lodge and Kalispell trained at Camp Williams, Utah, during the period 10 - 24 July 1971. A composite group of 25 officers and enlisted men from this unit trained during the same period at the Jungle Training Center, Fort Sherman, Panama.

All elements of the Montana Army National Guard received satisfactory Annual Training evaluations.

MONTANA MILITARY ACADEMY:

The Montana Military Academy located at Fort Harrison, Helena, Montana consists of an Officer Candidate School and a Non-commissioned Officers School. The purpose of the Officer Candidate School is to provide trained officers for the units of the Montana Army National Guard and the U. S. Army Reserve. The State OCS is the prime source of officers for units of the Montana Army National Guard. The purpose of the Non-commissioned Officers School is to upgrade the leadership ability and technical knowledge of enlisted personnel in the Montana Army National Guard and to prepare them to better accept greater responsibilities within their units and communities.

The Officer Candidate School graduated twelve cadets who were commissioned out of a class that had a beginning strength of twenty-one students. Eight were commissioned in units of the Montana Army National Guard and four were commissioned in Montana units of the U. S. Army Reserve. The 1970-71 class began with thirty-five members, all from the Montana Army National Guard.

The Non-commissioned Officers School was conducted concurrently with the Officer Candidate School from 5 - 19 July 1970. Most units in the state were represented in the class of twenty-eight students. Twenty-seven students successfully completed the ninety-nine hour course of instruction.

ARMY AVIATION:

During Fiscal Year 1971 the Army Aviation program approached its authorized strength in aviators and equipment. As a result of the withdrawal of United States Forces in Southeast Asia, the Guard gained five CH-34C "Choctaw's," two UH-1D "Iroquois" and five OH-13S "Sioux" helicopters. The aviator strength increased by twelve pilots with five more individuals currently attending flight schools at Fort Wolters, Texas and Fort Rucker, Alabama.

With the gain of the CH-34's and the UH-1D's, aviators who had no troop lift or cargo experience gained valuable training and knowledge in these aircraft. The five OH-13S models received from the active army are a more current version of the OH-13E's on hand and expand the range and altitude limitations considerably. The helicopters gained are more suited to the "mountain flying" which is necessary in Montana. The Army Aviation program is rapidly approaching the desired goal in the training and equipment manning levels though some of the aircraft are not modern by any standard.

The following data will illustrate the Montana Army National Guard Aviation activities during Fiscal Year 1971:

AVIATORS		
	<u>30 Jun 70</u>	<u>30 Jun 71</u>
Rated Aviators	41	53

AIRCRAFT

	<u>30 Jun 70</u>	<u>30 Jun 71</u>
O-1A Cessna "Bird Dog"	5	5
OH-13 Bell "Sioux"	8	13
CH-34 Sikorsky "Choctaw"	2	7
U-6A DeHavilland "Beaver"	2	2
UH-1D Bell "Iroquois"	0	2
1-CA-1 Instrument Trainer	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	18	30

FLYING TIME

	<u>1 Jul 69-30 Jun 70</u>	<u>1 Jul 70-30 Jun 71</u>
Hours Flown	4,737	5,199

ACCIDENTS

	<u>1 Jul 69-30 Jun 70</u>	<u>1 Jul 70-30 Jun 71</u>
Major	0	1
Minor	0	0
Incidents	0	0

An aggressive well supervised proficiency and flight standardization program has minimized the number of major and minor accidents. A crash occurred causing major damage to a CH-34 aircraft while conducting a rescue mission in mountainous terrain. Crew members of the damaged aircraft did not sustain any injuries.

With the lease of a hangar from the City-County Airport in Helena, the flight operations and fixed wing maintenance operations were separated from the rotary wing maintenance operations until new hangar facilities are completed in the near future. The hangar space which was sorely needed relieves some of the critical shortage of space.

More turbine helicopters are scheduled for release to the National Guard in Fiscal Year 1972. Some of these will be issued to the Montana ARNG to replace the O-1A and OH-13 aircraft.

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITY

GENERAL:

The Adjutant General is responsible for planning and coordinating military support to civil authorities in the event of nuclear attacks, civil disturbances or natural disasters. This planning and coordination is provided by the Military Support to Civil Authority Section.

MISSION:

To provide for long range planning, continuous review, study, coordination and to develop recommendations concerning all contingency plans. Inherent intelligence functions are performed by the section. All requests for military support to civil authorities are coordinated by the section.

ORGANIZATION:

The Military Support to Civil Authority section consists of three full time personnel who plan, write and conduct exercises for emergency operations designed to prepare all Montana citizens for a possible nuclear attack on the United States, for civil disturbances or for natural disasters. During National Guard training periods the Military Support to Civil Authority Staff operates with the Plans Section, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Montana Army National Guard.

EXISTING PLANS:

Operation Plan 1: Military Support of Civil Defense.

Operation Plan 2: Civil Disturbance Control.

Operation Plan 3: Military Support to Civil Authorities.
(Natural Disasters).

Administrative/Logistics Plan 1.

SOP for Emergency Fire Duty.

OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS:

The Military Support to Civil Authority section is responsible for periodic liaison activities with the 6th U. S. Army, National Guard Bureau, Civil Defense Division, Civil Law Enforcement Agencies and other state and federal agencies such as U. S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Montana State Forest Service. Close liaison is also effected with other military forces in Montana, both active and reserve. In addition, close communication ties have been established between MSCA and the above agencies and/or activities. The Military Support to Civil Authority section conducts continuous comprehensive reviews of existing operating plans and standard operating procedures to insure that immediate maximum support can be supplied to civil

authorities in any given situation. Emphasis is on a continued ability to immediately respond to valid needs for assistance in an emergency.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

Coordinated assistance to U. S. Forest Service, Montana State Forest Service, U. S. Park Service and Bureau of Land Management during the forest fire season. A total of 67 volunteer personnel and 44 items of equipment were used in fire fighting.

Conducted annual orientations and mission training for all Montana Army National Guard personnel on the MSCA role in the event a nuclear attack, civil disturbance or natural disaster.

Participated in frequent radio tests with 6th U. S. Army, the states within 6th U. S. Army and Montana military units.

Conducted liaison visit to Montana Missile Sites.

Coordinated with County Officials, National Guard Units and Civil Defense Personnel in several areas of the state. This was to develop Contingency Plans for possible disturbances resulting from rock festivals, large gatherings and controversial trials scheduled in the area.

Conferred with representatives of the U. S. Forest Service, Montana State Forest Service, National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management regarding current plans for military assistance in the suppression of forest fires.

Participated in operations training schools at Civil Defense Districts.

Planned, developed and conducted U. S. Army Exercise ORBIT RED IV.

Participated in FBI Riot Control Schools.

Attended Radiological Officers Course at Montana State University.

Participated in natural disaster program at all six Civil Defense Districts as well as at the counties. This was conducted as a part of the Plans section while on Annual Training and was coordinated with the Civil Defense Division.

Conducted reconnaissance of areas threatened by flood and developed plans for military assistance if and when the expected floods materialized.

Conferred with 96th ARCOM, U. S. Army Reserve at Salt Lake City, Utah relative to the participation of Army reserve forces in military support.

Developed contingency plans for providing support at State Institutions in the event that state employees went on strike.

Instructed at Montana Law Enforcement Academy at Montana State University.

Attended planning meetings for 6th U. S. Army Exercise Orbit Red V scheduled for fiscal year 1972.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

INSTALLATIONS:

Units of the Montana Army National Guard occupy armory and maintenance facilities at Culbertson, Chinook, Malta, Glasgow, Plentywood, Sidney, Glendive, Miles City, Billings, Lewistown, Bozeman, Butte, Anaconda, Dillon, Hamilton, Kalispell, Whitefish, Fort Missoula, and Fort Harrison, with the headquarters in Helena. Last year contracts were awarded for the construction of a National Guard Armory at Fort William H. Harrison. The armory has been completed, and is occupied by the 3669th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company. A dedication date is tentatively set for October. The cost of this facility was \$400,000.00, with 75% of the cost funded by the federal government.



FORT HARRISON ARMORY

In the past two years requirements have been met through state and federal funding to improve shop maintenance facilities in support of the Montana Army National Guard. The shops and supporting facilities include security fencing, vehicle exhaust systems, POL buildings, hardstand, wash racks, and fuel dispensing facilities. Shop facilities are located at Kalispell, Helena, Culbertson, Belgrade, Chinook, and Billings. A Combined Service Maintenance Facility and an Army Aviation Support Facility are located in Helena.

Although State Army National Guard facilities are funded primarily

with federal funds, title to them is with the state. Requirements for the construction of National Guard facilities have been alleviated to a great extent, although there are several units of the Montana Army National Guard in need of adequate facilities. These locations include Missoula, Harlowton, Havre, and Livingston. During the past fiscal year, Architect-Engineer Contracts were awarded for the design of a joint Army Aviation Support Shop-Armory Complex, to be constructed at the City-County Airport in Helena. Preliminary plans have been completed, and it is anticipated that construction will begin in the spring of 1972. The cost is estimated at \$500,000.00 with 90% to be funded by the federal government. This facility will provide for the maintenance and storage, as well as other supporting items for Montana Army National Guard rotary aircraft and armory facilities for Troop N(Air), 163d Armored Cavalry.

Maintenance of facilities is a continuing problem area. Montana Army National Guard facilities represent a state and federal inventory approximating ten million dollars in land and buildings throughout the state. Of this amount, the State of Montana has sole ownership of facilities totaling approximately seven million dollars, to include armories, maintenance buildings, and land. Upon accepting title to these facilities, the State of Montana incurs the responsibility to see that they are properly maintained and that the security is adequate.

During the past fifteen years, the state has spent less than one-half of one percent of total building inventory for building maintenance and capitol improvements, a minimum amount to program in attempting to maintain these buildings. The advancing age of some of these facilities makes costly repairs inevitable.

Since the Adjutant General, State of Montana, is charged with the responsibility of maintaining National Guard facilities throughout the state, this department conducts an active maintenance program in an attempt to reduce building maintenance costs, and yet maintain the buildings in an acceptable state of repair. Presently, there are only two maintenance personnel employed by this department who travel the State of Montana performing such duties as replacement and repair of roofs, roof sealing, interior and exterior painting, caulking, and numerous other minor repair and improvement projects. This program has been quite successful, although the majority of the projects are of an emergency or high priority nature. Hopefully, it is anticipated that with the hiring of additional personnel, regular, scheduled maintenance may be programmed and performed on an annual rotating schedule.

Enlargement of vehicle storage and security compounds were accomplished at fourteen armory locations during the past year to provide adequate storage for the increased number of track and vehicles assigned at each unit location. Total contract was \$15,339.00 (federal share \$11,504.25).

The State of Montana has received approval from the National Guard Bureau to support installation of intrusion detection equipment (burglar alarms) at all Army National Guard facilities where arms and ammunition are stored. Six locations were recently approved with primarily federal funding during FY 1971. The remaining locations will be programmed for

the succeeding years for installation of IDS at five armories per year until completed.

There are several minor capitol improvement projects that are yet necessary at a number of armories before they can qualify as complete facilities. In order of priority, these include concrete work, asphalt pavement, and landscaping.

ARMY EQUIPMENT:

All equipment required for training of National Guard units is provided by the federal government. Most of the items such as tanks, aircraft, weapons, radios and vehicles are centrally procured and issued to the National Guard on a non-reimbursable basis. Other items, even though procured through Department of Defense supply channels, must be paid for upon receipt with those federal funds allotted to the state. This later category includes items such as office furniture and equipment, uniforms, repair parts, tools and tents and operating supplies.

During the past fiscal year the Montana Army National Guard has received CH-34, UH-1 and OH-13S helicopters which replaced some of the obsolete helicopters and a part of the fixed wing aircraft. The wheeled vehicles were also updated to an extent with receipt of the M151 jeep, the M35 2½ ton cargo truck and various other commercial type vehicles. Almost all of our units were issued M16 rifles as a replacement for the M14 rifle. In spite of the new equipment received during fiscal year 1971, a large share of our on-hand equipment is of the older type and in many instances considered as obsolete although it still can be used for training. Some problems were encountered as a result of the mixture of new and old equipment and the non-compatibility between the two types.

Adequate funds were not allotted to enable the procurement of those reimbursable items required for training. Only the minimum essential requirements could be satisfied during the past year. Well over \$100,000 in unsatisfied demands still existed at the close of the fiscal year.

Units of the Montana Army National Guard are scheduled to be converted from the "E" series to the "H" series Tables of Organization, during fiscal year 1972. This conversion will create additional equipment shortages as a result of the different types or quantities of equipment contained in the new Tables of Organization. Forecasts from the National Guard Bureau indicate that we will continue to receive newer vehicles and aircraft during fiscal year 1972.

MATERIEL MAINTENANCE:

The Army system of maintenance is based on the premise that maintenance problems must be identified and corrected before expensive, time consuming repairs are required. The foundation of the system is, therefore, inspection and preventive maintenance. The

system is also organized to maximize the amount of time operable equipment is available to the commander. This requirement is met by segregating all issued equipment maintenance problems into four categories: Organizational, Direct Support, General Support, and Depot Maintenance.

To comply with the provisions of the Army system of maintenance and attain the highest unit and logistics readiness posture, the Montana Army National Guard has implemented the following materiel maintenance program:

1. Emphasized a strong command preventive maintenance program at unit (driver, operator or crew) level during weekend training assemblies.

2. Divided the state into seven geographical maintenance areas. Each has a Civil Service technician-manned Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) that provides back-up organizational maintenance which is beyond the capability of the unit (driver, operator or crew) as well as performing thorough periodic organizational maintenance services on all assigned federal equipment. Organizational Maintenance Shops are located at Kalispell, Missoula, Helena, Culbertson, Bozeman, Billings and Chinook. Operation of these shops is a command function with technical guidance and assistance being furnished through the State Organizational Maintenance Officer at Helena.

3. Provided a Civil Service technician-manned Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) located at Fort Harrison, Helena, Montana that supports at a higher level of maintenance (direct support and general support) for all units and the seven Organizational Maintenance Shops assigned to the state.

The phasing down of the Southeast Asia conflict and the drastic cut back of active Army forces has changed the National Guard maintenance picture from that of the two week, once a year training equipment serviceability commitment to a year around combat serviceability requirement. During the past year many items of old obsolete equipment were replaced with factory new modern equipment. This equipment modernization program has boosted the morale of the individual Guardsman, caused him to become more qualified and cut down maintenance problems. Optimistically, the next fiscal year looks brighter than the past.

MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD



AIR NATIONAL GUARD

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

On 30 June 1971 the strength of the Montana Air National Guard was 83 officers, 1 warrant officer and 687 airmen for a total of 771. This is a decrease of 26 from the previous year. While not yet a serious problem, the institution of an all volunteer military force could adversely affect Air Guard enlistments and assigned strength. Attempts to offset a speculated decrease in membership through enlistment of WAF and prior service airmen has brought very little traffic compared to what will be needed.

The air technician program was decreased by 5 man-years early in fiscal year 1971. This left our federally paid employment at 198 administrative, supply maintenance, training, facility operation and comptroller technicians. The reduction was due to aircraft conversions in other states and their more urgent requirement for technicians during the conversion period. Expanded missions in some states resulted in a transfer of positions to those states. As our Air National Guard units had no mission change, a reduction in employees resulted.

The critical need for an increase in Air Technician strength, particularly for the aircraft maintenance area, is a problem that all should be aware of. The advancing age of aircraft possessed brings about an increasing number of maintenance problems as is common to most mechanical devices. The extreme complexity of modern aircraft requires highly trained specialists to recognize preventative maintenance needs as well as accomplish inspections, modifications and parts replacement.

In order to improve overall management in the Air Technician Detachment during fiscal year 1972, emphasis will be placed on supervisor training and education. Regular sessions will be conducted to improve supervisor management capability to include personnel relations. Labor relations program will be dealt with. Outside speakers will be invited to present certain special subjects.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

In July 1970, the entire 120th Fighter Group returned from Gulfport ANG Base, Mississippi where it had conducted 14 days annual training. All personnel and necessary equipment had been airlifted to that base in June and then returned via same means of transportation in July. All fighter aircraft were deployed also and returned without incidence. This was the first time in 10 years the entire unit had deployed to another base for annual training. The entire operation was considered successful and personnel received valuable training in planning all phases of logistics and movement as well as setting up and operating a strange base in entirely different environmental conditions.

The 120th Fighter Group was among the top 10% nationally of all fighter units in the accomplishment of annual flying requirements. This

means that all pilots received proficiency training to maintain qualifications at a high level in all types of flying conditions and the varied intercept situations.

A combined Operational Readiness Inspection/Annual General Inspection was conducted by a team of 33 officers and airmen from Headquarters ADC. This was the first "no notice" ORI that the 120th Fighter Group has been subjected to. A satisfactory rating was given. The team chief stated, however, that in his estimation the Group was outstanding. Only one area was rated down which resulted in the lower rating.

Because of a shortage of funds during fiscal year 1971 it was necessary to take the following actions:

1. Service and technical school attendance in a military status was restricted to direct mission support training. Indirect mission support schools were limited to short schools attended by personnel in lieu of annual field training.

2. Annual field training man-days were cut to 90 percent of those required to cover assigned strength. Most of these were covered by members performing other active duty training in lieu of field training; however, approximately 100 man-days of annual field training were not performed due to this shortage.

3. Additional flying training periods were placed under a limitation during the last two quarters of the fiscal year which caused 18 aircrew members to cancel a total of 110 flying training periods.

4. Special training man-days were cut to less than one-half of the normal allocation made for special training projects for members of this unit.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Continued support was given to community and public relations projects during the year. Some of the activities included:

1. The donation and mounting on a concrete pedestal of an obsolete F102 aircraft in Lions Park for the City of Great Falls.

2. The technician force is active in participating and promoting the Combined Federal Campaign which serves as part of the United Fund.

3. A constant flow of blood donors is furnished to the local Red Cross Blood Bank.

4. The unit promoted and accomplished a community POW petition signing campaign.

5. The first awarding of the Montana ANG Scholarship Award was made in December 1970. It is in the amount of \$300.00 and is given

annually. Funds are provided from profits on candy and pop sales, etc.

6. At the annual conference of National Guard Association the 120th Fighter Group was awarded a Distinguished Flying Unit Award.

7. An Honorable Mention was won by the 120th in Spaatz Trophy Competition.

8. A group of Air Guardsmen formed a Civil Air Patrol Squadron.

INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

In the area of facilities there were several small construction projects accomplished by the civil engineering section. They are the new overlay of the main parking lot, remodeling of base supply to accommodate the 1050 computer operation, remodeled operations section and remodeled cryptographic room. The Civil Engineering Flight came into existence and training began to include mobile capability.

Several projects were in progress at the end of the year and will be completed in fiscal year 1972. They are:

- Rewire Building T12.
- Build storage shed for Special Weapons
- Lay tile floor in Parachute Shop

In addition to the normal training mission, the 120th Fighter Group supports the Aerospace Defense Command by performing a 24-hour alert mission. The supply support requires a total of 79,950 stocked items at a value of more than one and one-half million dollars. In fiscal year 1971 the Air National Guard supply accounting was converted to a computerized system as a satellite on Malmstrom Air Force Base. This is known as the 1050-II system. In early stages of operation including preparatory procedures, inventory during the fiscal year was reduced by 17 percent without impairment of support to all operations. Training of personnel in the 1050-II system was accomplished by sending selected individuals to school at Denver, Colorado.

In fiscal year 1972, assumption of broader support mission such as depot level IRAN (Inspect and Repair as Necessary) will create additional workload and will most probably require additional personnel. Modified procedures both in supply and fiscal accounting are expected to produce a more sophisticated and responsive system.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE

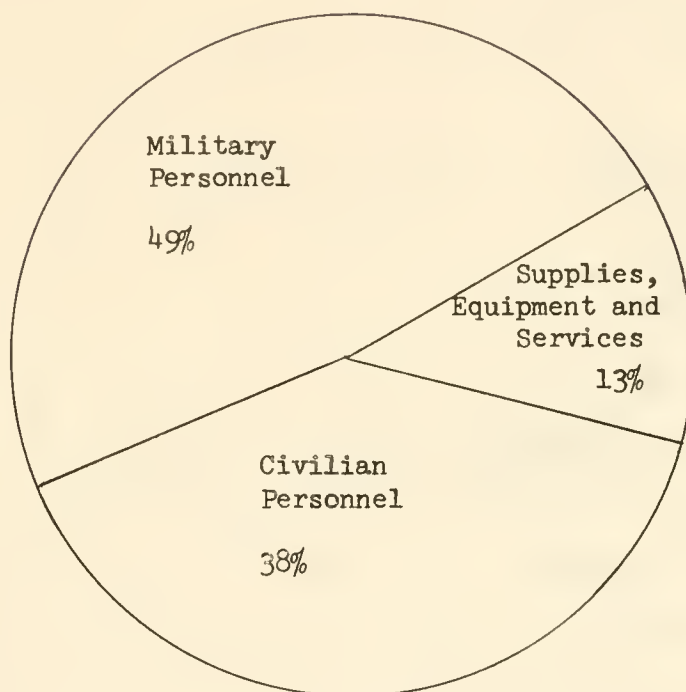
MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

FISCAL YEAR 1971

Salaries	
Army Technicians (Civilian)	\$1,784,246
Military Personnel	
Training Assemblies (Drill)	1,509,107
Service Schools	233,227
Annual Training	558,151
Travel	
Civilian Personnel	29,766
Military Personnel	62,596
Fuels and Lubricants	91,767
Construction and Facilities	25,974
Miscellaneous Operating Supplies	38,047
Equipment	73,853
Maintenance and Repairs and Parts	109,973
Transportation of Supplies	4,156
Subsistence, Unit Training and Annual Training	49,396
Operation and Repair of Facilities	14,700
Uniform and Clothing	
Enlisted Personnel	92,596
Officer Personnel	5,850
Communication Services	7,379
Service Contracts	48,296
Medical Care	<u>30,697</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$4,769,777

D I S T R I B U T I O N O F F E D E R A L F U N D S

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



\$4,769,777.00

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE

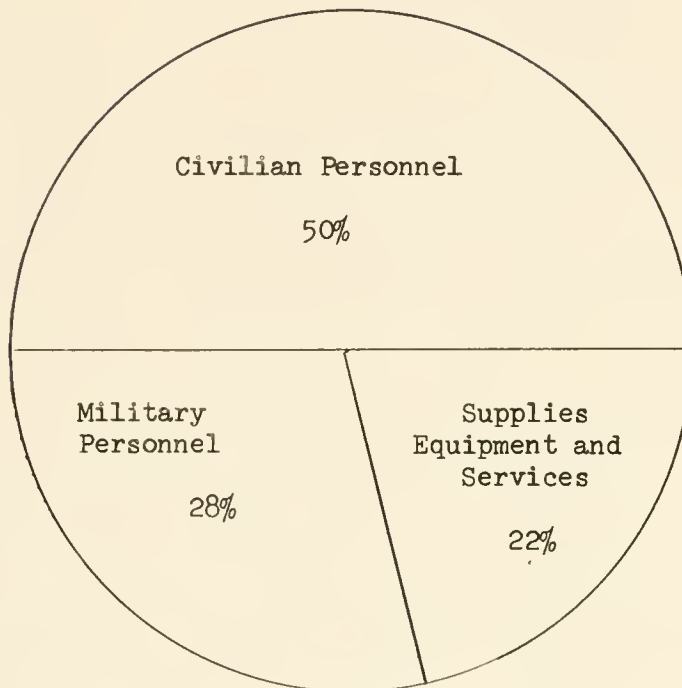
MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

FISCAL YEAR 1971

Salaries	
Air Technicians (Civilian)	\$2,193,147
Military Personnel	
Unit Training Assemblies	597,219
Service and Technical Schools	104,971
Field Training	214,856
Special Training	11,444
ADC Alert	253,263
Travel	
Civilian Personnel	11,018
Military Personnel	18,656
Fuels and Lubricants	
Ground Fuel	9,431
Aircraft Fuel	376,119
Construction of Facilities	54,842
Operating Supplies, Materials and Parts	346,030
Equipment	25,622
Transportation of Supplies	12,414
Contractual Maintenance	5,087
Subsistence	
a. Unit Training Assemblies	11,182
b. Field Training	716
Uniforms	
a. Officers	2,050
b. Airmen	14,346
Service Contract	
a. Custodial Salaries	23,486
b. Supplies and Materials	10,316
c. Communications	4,132
d. Utilities	35,499
e. Janitorial	3,744
f. Licenses and Fees	114
Rental of IBM Equipment and Communications	<u>30,530</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$4,370,234

D I S T R I B U T I O N O F F E D E R A L F U N D S

AIR NATIONAL GUARD



\$4,370,234

